

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and osque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The McKinley Platform.

him rather than to the resolution writers at Philadelphia:

I. No free coinage of silver at sixteen to one. No debasement of the currency or refence of the gold standard.

II. No return to a tariff which brings to the Government deficiencies in its revenue and to the people the destruction of their prosperity.

III. No policy of scuttle in the Philippines. No evasion of the duties which are ours in that quarter of the globe. No retreat of the flag that means civilization, justice and liberty for all whom it covers.

IV. No wavering, no turning aside, no retreat, in the fulfilment of our national or international obligations in China or elsewhere. No surrender of the prestige this republic has won during the past three years in the eyes of the world. V. The Republican party can be trusted

by the American people Thus is the issue defined with perfect clearness now. All of the several propositions of dishonor or surrender or shame to which the Bryanite platform and programme say Yes, Mr. McKinley rejects with an emphatic No.

Let the American people, confronted a second time with Bryanism, see to it that the Noes have it again.

Paramount Silver.

For four years the Hon. WILLIAM JEN-NINGS BRYAN has been paramount in his party. He is now its absolute lord and

For four years he has been going up and down, talking of free silver. It has been and is his paramount issue. He has taken ap anti-imperialism and anti-Trusts, but they are the mere garnish of his first, great and only issue, Silver. He holds that the Money Power, devoted to gold, is the root of all evil. To his mind Trusts and imperialism are only emanations and modifiations of the Money Trust, but tentacles of one stupendous Octopus; and everything that is out of joint in the frame of things was put out of joint by the Crime of 1873.

In thousands of speeches and letters Mr. BRYAN has preached the free coinage of silver as the indispensable panacea He would have bolted the Democratic ticket in 1898 if free silver had not been in the platform. He would not have taken the nomination at Kansas City in 1900 if free silver had been left out of the platform. Free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without is his political beginning, middle and end. BRYAN and Free Silver" sounds as natural incidental to a holiday season. 'FULTON and the steamboat" or " MORSE and the telegraph."

Yet the Democratic platform makers would have us believe that this paramount issue of Mr. BRYAN's, which he has advocated with such passionate enthusiasm and damnable iteration, is not paramount!

The Citizen Soldiery of Switzerland.

We pointed out not long ago that, if any form of conscription should be adopted in Great Britain, it would probably be the 'orm exemplified in Switzerland. We find in the July number of the London National Review an article on the subject which furnishes additional reasons for believing the Swiss Army system not only the cheapest out one of the most efficient instruments of national defence ever devised. As egards cheapness it costs far less, man for man, than do the English Volunteers, while as regards the arrangements for mobilization, for a commissariat and for transport, it will bear comparison with any military system in the world. It described as an example rather of "comin the odious sense which attaches to the

By law every Swiss adult is liable to serve personally, but, as the physical test is a rigorous one, nearly 50 per cent. are rejected. Those who are pronounced unfit for service have to pay a special annual West more particularly. The Greentax of \$1.25 per head, and also an extra backers nominated at Indianapolis Peter income tax. The man who in his twentieth | Cooper, the much-beloved philanthropist year passes the physical test is thereupon called out to do his "recruit school" in barracks for a period varying from three weeks in the case of infantry to three months in the case of cavalry. By this short training a recruit fuifils one-quarter of all the military duties to which he will ever be subjected except in the event of actual invasion. For the first thirteen years of his service he belongs to the "elite," and, actually that issue was carefully kept out if an infantryman or artilleryman, he is of Mr. Tilden's campaign, more especially called out every other year for a "course of repetition," varying according to the arm from fourteen to eighteen days; the cavalry alone are called out every year, its candidate for President, receiving but only for ten days. In the intermediate years the soldier shoots at his own time but, as that small percentage indicated, and place, but under strict government conditions forty rounds per annum at the range; failing to do this he will be called out at his own expense and at the time and place fixed by the authorities for a "shooting school" of three days. With the beginning of his thirty-third year, the soldier asses for twelve years into the "Landwehr," or First Reserve. Here he is called | 148,105 votes out of a total of 11,380,860. out every fourth year only, for from eight to eleven days at a time, but during the other three years he continues to shoot his forty annual rounds. With his forty-fifth year, the soldier passes into the "Landsturm," or Second Reserve, which is never called out except in the event of invasion. At 50 the soldier retires altogether from transformed into the Populist party. The military service. At this age, if, as one of the enormous majority, he has served regular Populist vote and also that of the in the infantry, he has devoted a sumtotal of not quite six months, or less than the hundredth part of his life, to the duty of contributing to the military security of his country. To him it has been not

the rejected candidate who is pitied in Switzerland.

It is also important to note that in the Swiss Confederation no difference of interests or sentiment between the Army and the nation is conceivable. Herein is presented a striking contrast to the state of things in the French Republic, where the officers constitute a permanent military caste, whose interests are liable to clash with those of the people at large. In Switzerland, where every officer has worked his way up from the ranks, not even by seniority, but strictly by merit, and where even to the last he remains primarily a citizen earning his living like the rest, Army and State cannot fail to work together harmoniously. Not even the elements of an anti-national militarism can be found in a system wherein, out of 40,000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, only about 300 are professional soldiers receiving a fixed salary. Of these, 200 are instructors and 100 are staff officers It is now complete and clear, thanks to or heads of departments. All the rest are paid at certain daily rates for the actual time in which they are called out. Under these conditions the Swiss Army, instead of tending to become an anti-civic machine, pudiation of the nation's promises to its controlled by a military caste, has proved reditors. No relaxation of vigilance in de- | a powerful instrument of union and good understanding among a people otherwise divided to a remarkable extent by differences of race, religion and language

What is the value of the Swiss Army

from a military point of view? With regard to quantity we learn that in 1899 there were 148,000 men in the "elite," and 136,000 in the armed Reserves; this gave a total of 284,000 soldiers. As to their quality, the latest military writer on the subject, Commandant MANCEAU author of Les Armées Etrangères, holds that the Swiss Army, in case of war upon its own territory, need not fear any army which can be named. These words are borne out by other expert foreign evidence, by that, for instance, of an Austrian staff officer quoted in Berry's "No Standing Army," and by that of an English General quoted in ADAMS & CUNKING-HAM's "Swiss Confederation." The expert of the London Times, who followed the manœuvres of 1897, reported: "Of the Swiss Army as a war machine, it is impossible to write in terms other than those which, to any one who has not witnessed its performance, must, I fear, appear too laudatory." The high praise given by MANCEAU to the Swiss Army's manceuvres. sometimes technically incorrect but always intelligent," recalls the grounds on which the Boer soldier has been recognized as superior in some respects to his British opponent. It is a point worth noting that a Swiss soldier takes his arms and kit home with him, and is bound to keep them always fit for inspection: this is one of the reasons why the army can be more quickly mobilized than any other in Europe. Again, every contingency of war is provided for in times of peace. The units of the Army are arranged on the strictest possible territorial system, so that their collection for mobilization may be most effectively managed; that the men may be thoroughly familiar with their comrades and officers, and that each man may fight for the prestige of his district as well as of his country. Not only all the railway stock, but all the horses and carts are carefully registered, district by district, so that, on the outbreak of war, the army would find provisions for trans port mathematically calculable and readily available. In a word, Switzerland, under a system of "compulsory volunteering." can turn nearly 800,000 peaceful citizens into a real army on a war footing as quietly asking the consent of any other nation, as a well-managed railway company can deal with the enormous increase of traffic

> United Kingdom, three or four million citizen soldiers could be quickly placed in the field.

The Insignificance of Third-Ticket Movements

The statistics of the votes polled outside of the two great political parties since the

Civil War are very instructive. In 1864 and 1868 there were no such independent political movements to be considered; but in 1872 the nomination of HORACE GREELEY by the Democrats and their unqualified acceptance of the "Liberal Republican" platform, on which he had already been nominated, provoked so much and so bitter Democratic resentment that a bolting convention held at Louis ville nominated in opposition the distinguished Democratic lawyer, CHARLES O'CONOR, on the ground, as declared in its platform, that Democracy had been betrayed into a false creed and a false leadership." The dissatisfaction with Mr. appears that the Swiss Army should be GREELEY was so great and so widespread in the party that this bolting third ticket pulsory volunteering" than of conscription seemed then to have an extraordinary chance; yet, at the election, out of a total poll of 6,466,165 votes in the Union, Mr.

O'CONOR received only 29,408 votes. In 1876 began the Greenback movement and it seemed to portend political danger, for it was supposed to be strong at the on a platform which demanded the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act of Jan 14, 1875, and called for a greenback currency. Mr. Cooper, however, polled only \$1,740 votes out of the total of 8.412,783 cast. Fear of Greenbackism induced even the Democratic party to "denounce the resumption clause of 1875" and "demand its repeal;" but

so far as the East was concerned. In 1880 the Greenback party did some what better, JAMES B WEAVER of Iowa 307,306 votes out of a total poll of 9,207,406 it proved to be of insignificant influence, though politicians had been in fear of it.

In 1884 the Populist party came into being as the legitimate successor of the Greenback party, but it cast only 133,825 votes out of a total of 10,044,985. In 1888 it did not put in an appearance, being represented by the Labor party, which polled

In 1892, however, the Populist party reappeared and made by far the most significant outside political demonstration since the Civil War; yet it cast only 1,041,029 votes out of the total of 12,059,352 polled.

This was the beginning of Bryanism, for the Democratic party in 1896 was virtually result every one knows. BRYAN obtained the Silver Republicans, but he lost an aggregate of Democratic votes which was greater, and was badly beaten.

This Populizing of the Democratic party led to another third-ticket movement like to do this. No one questions the ability only a duty but a pleasure also, for it is | that provoked by its "Liberal-Republican- of this country to keep an even greater

izing " in 1872. But the Palmer and Buckner ticket of 1896 drew only 132,870 votes out of the total of 13,875,653 cast. It is notable that on both occasions when the Democratic party fused with another-in 1872, with the Liberal Republicans" and, in 1898, with

the Populists-it was beaten badly. The eccentric vote represented by the Prohibition and the distinctively Labor and Socialist parties has always been about the same proportionately to the aggregate poll, except in 1896 when, naturally, BRYAN took a great part of the Socialistic vote.

To recapitulate, we give a table of the

poll at the Presidential elections since 1872: Recular. 3d Tickets. Eccentric. Total. 29,408 5,608 6,466,165 1876.... 8.818.835 81.740 12.158 8.412.733 307,306 11,012 9,209,406 1884.. 9.759.351 183.825 151.809 10.044.985 150,918 251,498 11,380,860 10,975,449 1892 . .10,733,026 1,041,029 285,297 12,059,352 1896....13,560,902 132,870 181,881 13,875,653

The insignificance of all the third-ticket movements, except in the instance of the Populists in 1892, is thus made manifest; but Populism by that single exertion of its strength lost its identity, becoming absorbed in the Democratic organization of 1898. The new third ticket of PALMER and BUCKNER

was only feebly supported by Democrats. A like situation exists now. BRYAN retains the full Populist support. If a third ticket is put up by Gold Democrats. it will not do any better than did the Palmer and Buckner ticket of 1896. The American people are always consolidated into two great opposing political armies, and the firing outside is only by little bands which do not affect the result of the contest. A square issue like that of this campaign makes a square fight, from which the people cannot be diverted.

Baseball.

The brutal act committed the other day by DOYLE of the New York Baseball Club in knocking down the umpire has waked criticism from an unexpected quarter. We quote from the Boston Herald:

"The instance of baseball rowdylsm in Cincinnati last week was so flagrant that it is difficult to see how the authorities that have the control of the sport can fall to take notice of it. The man DOYLE, who assaulted the umpire upon this occasion, has for years had an unsavory reputation for creating dis turbances on the field. He is protected only by the fact that he is an expert player and supposed to be valuable to the club to which he belongs. But no player should be kept in service who brings disgrace

"There have been constant complaints of players for years now, yet we fall to call to mind one instance in which the penalty of even temporary dismissal has been visited upon an offender. It would seem to be full time that an example of this character should be made, if the public is to believe that there is any serious intention on the part of those who have the game in direction to put an end to its objectionable

This earnest condemnation of DOYLE is praiseworthy, and we will tell our esteemed contemporary a little wholesome truth in the hope that it will be useful. The Boston Herald is largely responsible for the system of disorder which has prevailed on National League fields for years. That springs from the players' habit of disputing the decisions of the umpire, a practice forbidden by the League and occasionally punished by an alleged fine, but tolerated by the clubs until it is the established rule of professional baseball. Probably not one game in twenty, perhaps not one in a hundred, is played in which the players do not violate regulations bearing on their conduct toward the umpire. And this system the Boston Herald has coddled.

On occasions of extreme rufflanism, such as the case of Dovie's assault on Emsile. our contemporary pours out a little disapproval and dissertation on the correct way of playing baseball, but to the source and oundation of it all, kicking against the umpire, it has been a friend. For the rowdies of Boston it has apologized. They did not 'often' offend; their offences rarely resulted in "violence;" remonstrance on the part of the players was a natural and a pardonable indulgence by high-spirited young men who "chafed under the collar" of the umpire's restraint. Talk like this

In the press there are too many Boston Heralds to permit baseball to be made again a sport, and decent, as rapidly as it should be, but that result is bound to come in the end.

kept the flame of rowdyism burning.

Silver Coinage To-day.

We have received the following very in eresting letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: -Sir: To-night before a large number of persons, the Tammany heeler of my election district declared that Mr. MCKINLBY was coining daily 100,000 stiver dollars at 16 to 1; that be had coined over 3,000,000 silver dollars last month at 16 to 1; that he had coined over 3,000,000 silver dollars the previous month at 16 to 1 that this year he had coined over 14,000,000 silver dollars at 16 to 1, and that he had coined 44,000,000 challenged the truth of this statement he produced what he said was a Treasury report showing it to be a fact; but he refused to bet with me, saying I was a fool-which I am not. The Tammany men present were instructed to stick this pin into every Republican who mentioned 16 to 1, and ask why Democrats could not agree with Republicans on a Republican ratio for coinage. "Is this a Democratic trick, and what truth is there

JOHN A. WINTHROP. n it?

"998 MOTT AV., July 8." The Tammany orator was right, approximately, in his facts and figures. On March 1. 1897, the number of silver dollars coined by the Government amounted to 446,318, 391, and on July 1 of the present year the amount had risen to \$506,307,281. This coinage has proceeded under the law passed July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman act and under the War Revenue act passed in 1898 providing that not less than 1,500. 000 silver dollars should be coined each month until the bullion then in the Treasury was wholly used. The law also provided that the outstanding currency, known as the "Treasury notes of 1890," should be retired in exactly the same measure that the Treasury bullion was coined. The coinage has gone on at a rate somewhat arger than the specified legal minimum, and if it proceeds in the future as rapidly as it has in the past, the bullion in the Treasury will be exhausted and the coinage will stop about two years from the present time. There will then have been coined altogether about 600,000,000 of these dollars.

The sophistry of the Tammany orator's argument is, of course, his attempt to make his hearers think that this process is the "free and unlimited" coinage of silver which the Democratic platform and Mr. BRYAN's policy call for, and the Democratic party has pledged itself to execute just as soon as it can. What has taken place is a limited coinage of silver for the purpose of using up the sto e of bullion brought into the Treasury, under circumstances that exist no longer, the Treasury notes of 1890 being at the same time retired, so that the amount of actual money outstanding remains unchanged. It is entirely safe for our Government

quantity of silver dollars at the gold parity, if it wished to do so. The United States or any other civilized nation can maintain by main force a certain amount of silver dollars coined at the ratio of 16 to 1. or even at a much lower ratio. The main force used is the credit of the Government, that is, the confidence that people have in the Government's will and ability to redeem all its money in gold as it says it will. Once that confidence is impaired, either by an over-extended coinage of silver dollars at less than the commercial ratio, or by an over-issue of paper money or other form of Government promise to pay, and all these silver dollars. Treasury notes or promises to pay will pass only at a discount within the borders of the nation issuing them and among the nations of the world. This discount will

of the country and the contraction or expansion of the issue of spurious money. The Bryan idea is to endeavor to accomplish the impossible task of enforcing a legal and current value of a practically unlimited issue of fiat money at the gold par, with no possibility of actual redemption in gold. That has been tried many times in the history of the world by one nation after another, and it has always failed miserably and disastrously.

rise and fall according to the prosperity

See What "Anti-Imperialism" Is ! The sedition in the Democratic platform appears the grosser the more it is exam-

That document gives its blessing to the men disputing the United States sovereignty of the Philippines at the rifle's muzzle. It describes the upholding of the flag as the " false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government." The Filipinos' efforts to kill the men in American uniform are therefore right, and consequently the Kansas City platform hopes that they will ultimately accomplish their purpose of driving the United States soldiers out of the island.

There is also additional invitation to insurrection in the plank on Cuba:

"We demand the prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world. The war ended nearly two years ago. Profound peace reigns over all the Island, and still the Administra tion keeps the government of the Island from its people, while Republican carpetbag officials plunde its revenues."

We cannot imagine anything better quali fied than this to excite the Cubans to attack the American soldiers. It charges the American Government with depriving the Cubans of their rights and with plundering them. It justifies the supposition that nothing would please the Democratic party more than for the Cubans to light the "torch of liberty" and take up arms against the United States forces.

Like a fresh breeze to cool this fever of partisanship degenerated into treason, there comes at this moment the utterance of a Democratic Senator of Kentucky, the Hon. WILLIAM LINDSAY, on the "Pacification of Cuba in its legal and Constitutional aspects," delivered before the State Bar Association of Indiana on July 9. We quote from the Indiana polis Press:

By his last annual message, the President said to Congress that whatever might be the outcome of our intervention in Cuban affairs, 'we must see to it that Free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the ele ments of failure. Our mission to accomplish which we took up the wage of battle is not to be fulfilled by turning addift any loosely framed Constitution to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker States whose natural wealth and abundant resources are of set by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasion for internal rivalries to say their strength and dissipate their energies.

"To this announcement no political organization in carrying out our policy in Cuba, and the mishape and misconduct of those engaged in making 'Cuba a reality, not a name, have been, and are being, freely criticised, and are legitimately open to fair and hones criticism, but the purposes and ends of our occupation and control and the general plan of the work of pacification command general indorsement and ap-

These are serious, truthful and patriotic words. The Anti-imperialism which the Kansas City platform has prepared for use in the Democratic campaign is madness.

A Bad Stumble.

We had not expected to see a Republican statesman of the prominence of the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts slip up fearfully on the issue of free silver. It even happened at Canton, where Mr. Longs had gone to notify President McKINLEY of his renomination. Fortunately this was said in an informal speech to the crowding visitors, delivered after the notification and reply were over:

wages will be advanced and there would be more em-ployment and men would be full of confidence and ought to give him your vote."

Mr. Longs has become so completely absorbed in the question of prosperity that the higher side of the currency issue he has overlooked. Free silver is fraud. It is repudiation.

United States. It is true, as Mr. Longe argues, that commercially, free silver would be calamitous; but it would be indefensible even if the facts were otherwise. Throughout the

campaign the fraud in it must never be

It would stamp "Cheat" forever upon the

forgotten. The issue of honest money is as clean as it is clear. It should be kept so.

The policy begun by the chairman of the Republican Committee in New York, Gen. GREENE, is a model for all Republicans and the key to success. It might be called the "Two Hs," Hardwork and Harmony.

The Deutschland, the new Hamburg-American steamship, may be pronounced the swiftest on the Atlantic, although her average for her maiden voyage was only 22.42 knots as against 22.63 of the Bremen steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm The Deutschland's known power can be relied upon to carry her into the lead before long. It is a very interesting fact that to-day the two greatest passenger ships in the world are German and German built, and a third, superior to either of them, and German built also, is in

Mr. MCKINLEY's reflection, especially with Mr. ROOSEYELT at his clow, would promise a prolonged and bloody orgy of imperialism—that is, of conquest, debt and dishonor.—Life. The long-expected moment has come. At last one esteemed contemporary is truly comic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Citizens of Nebraska in large numbers, who know Mr. Bryan personally very well, do not credit him with possessing any considerable quantity of the raw material of which martyrs are made. These people insist that it was not courage but calculation which led him to demand the holy ratio of 16 to 1 at Kansas City. I fully agree with them. The real truth is that he could afford another defeat for the Presidency, but he could not risk political extermination and a seat in the Senate by the certain loss of his own State.

SURE ENOUGH DEMOCRAT.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

The latest details from Pretoria make it appear that more or less fighting has been going on in the neighborhood throughout the week, and that the Boers are in such force that they manage to keep the British perpetually on the alert. The four days' fighting at Rietfontein, about twelve miles southeast f Pretoria, ended on Thursday by the Boers being driven off after Col. Mahon had been reenforced by Gen. French's brigade of cavalry The attacks on Nitrals Nek, and the Pyramid Hills which are some ten miles north of Pretoria, appear to have been a combined movement undertaken in consequence of Gen. French having sent to the southeast to help Col. Mahon, which prevented Lord Roberts despatching speedy reenforcements to Nitrals Nek. The Boer commandants who directed the attacks there and at Pyramid Hills were Delarey and Grobler. who made their reputations on the Orang River, but the mystery of their widespread novements is as to where their men came from, it having been officially stated a short time ago that the whole Boer force left under arms in the Transvaal was under 6,000.

The importance of these Boer movements

in the indication they afford that the subjuga-

tion of the Transvaal is yet far from being effected. Lord Roberts is calling for reenforcements from England and all seasoned men available are being sent out to him, for it is quite recognized that the militia battalions and veomanry, while superior in physique to the first troops that went out to South Africa, are unfit in other respects to cope with the Boers whose inferior shots and fighting men have been weeded out of the commandos and sent home. There is, besides, the consideration that the state of things in the Cape Colony does not allow of any of the militia battalions employed in guarding the lines of communication being sent to the front. According to private letters from Cape Town, Constitutional government has practically ceased to exist in the colony. Dutch colonists who never left their farms at any time during the war have been arrested and held without trial or even definite accusation, and counsel engaged by their friends have been refused permission to see them in prison, Sir Alfred Milner pretending that the civil power cannot interfere with the military in what they deem necessary for the peace of the colony. The result is universal disquiet and demands for more troops from England

DID NOT HEAR FROM PEARY.

A Bark From Greenland Brings No News of the Explorer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13.—Rather ouraging news in regard to the safely of the Peary expedition to the North Pole was brought here to-day by the bark Calcium, Capt. A. Smith, which arrived here from Ivigtut, Greenland The captains of the Cryolite fleet meet many of the Esquimaux while their vessels are being oaded and it was expected that Capt. Smith would see some who had come in contact with some of Lieut. Peary's party. In this there is disappointment. "The ice off Greenland's shore, this side of Ivigtut," said Capt. Smith, "was from 100 to 150 miles wide. It was this floe in which the Calcium was caught and through which we had to buck our way to open water The natives experienced a very hard winter, from snow and rain, and when I left they were in a poor condition. I did not hear a single word from Peary, but he must also have suffered since last summer. If he succeeded in again reaching latitude 83 degrees north which point he made last summer, he will likely experience great difficulty in returning to his base of supplies on the Greenland shore. As regards a rescue ship making its way through the channel, I regard it as next to impossible this year, judging by the vast amount of floe ice I encountered. When Greely made his highest point north he found what Hall, Haves and Kane did not find-that is, open water as far as Hall's basin, and was able to reach the site of Fort Conger without any delay.

GENERAL BARRY READY TO SAIL. To Be MacArthur's Chief-of-Staff -To Charter

ere from the East to-day expecting to return o Manila on the Sumner, which sails Monday ien. Barry was Adjutant-General of the Eighth Army corps from the time of its organization two years ago until the spring of this year He returns to Manila as Chief-of-Staff 'o Gen.

MacArthur. The large ship California has been char tered by the army to take 10,000 tons of stores strathgyle is still under consideration, and may not be taken after all, as she is much out of repair and could not be refitted for sea for four or five weeks. The Aztec has been rechartered to take 5,000 tons of freight and a number of animals. It is expected that several more freight ships will be chartered soon, as large quantities of stores are to be shipped to China and the Philippines, and the Government transports which take the troops are nearly filled with the baggage of the regiments they carry.

BARGE OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The Accused Officials to Have an Opportunit to Be Heard in Their Own Defence. WASHINGTON, July 13.-Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury left for New York this fternoon to confer with the Barge Office offiials and look over the progress of the new buildings on Ellis Island. Solicitor O'Connell of the Treasury will have completed his digest of the testimony taken in the Barge Office investigation within a few days, and Mr. Taylor vestigation within a few days, and Mr. Taylor is preparing to give the accused officials of the Barge Office an opportunity to be heard in their own defence. It is understood that Mr. Taylor will talk the matter over with Commissioner Fitchie, and particularly find out whether Assistant Commissioner McSweeny will demand a hearing on the charges contained in the report of the Committee of Investigation against him. Secretary Gage has said since his return from Atlantic City that the Solicitor will go to the bottom of the affair and that the accused officials will have an opportunity to explain their side of their cases.

Colored Citizen on "Consent of the Gov erned."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In strik ng contrast with the Democratic profession that it is pledged to the observance of the principle "That Gov rnments derive their just power from the consent of the governed" is the manifestation of Democratic in olerance of and indifference to the rights and wishes of a considerable element of the people in those States of the South where disfranchisement laws, Jim Crow cars and lynch law give the lie to this dec laration.

ments derive their just power from the "consent of the governed" why does it not practise what it preaches and allow the outraged and persecuted negroes of the South, whom it buildozes and intimi dates, to exercise this sovereign right of citizenship "The consent of the governed" in these States ha not been given to the enactment of the odious and repressive laws which practically bar the negro from participation in the affairs of government. The Kansas City platform is a combination

diaphanous and skilfully constructed things that are not, never were, and never will be. The Saxon word which best expresses them is, ites. J. E. BRUCE.

On Aguinaldist Poetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! My mamy says that I am only a little boy. But I am big enough to know that the so-called anti-imperialis verses published in to day's SUN are, in fact, trea sonable verses. Can you do nothing to convert the traitors? You might send them the following short poem my papa taught to me:

I love the name of Dewey. Llove Manila Bay, Now that Uncle Sam is there. Thope that he will stay. FRANKLIN CRUMBIE FAIRCHILD. PELHAM, N. Y., July 8.

Caught a Tarpon in the Sound From the New London Day. A fine tarpon weighing sixty five pounds was cap THE VISION OF AN OLD ABOLITIONIST. Theodore Parker's Forecast of Expansion

Forty-six Years Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Theodore Parker may be little known to the generation since the Civil War (as he died just beore it broke out), but he was one of the most conspicuous of the ante-bellum anti-slavery leaders perhaps excelling them all in learning and bility, and in a certain broad-minded sagacity which was seldom at fault. Few men did more than he to bring the slavery issue to the dread arbitrament of war. He was in constant correspondence with the leading Republican statesmen of the country, as his blographies show.

Among his correspondents was Herndon Abraham Lincoln's law partner, and Herndon has testified that Lincoln was a diligent reader of Parker's sermons and speeches. It was from Parker that Lincoln got the phrase, "A government of the people, by the people, for the people," which he immortalized in his Gettysburg speech. It was a favorite formula of Parker's, and often receated by him in speech and

The following extract, being the close of a prilliant speech delivered by him at the Old Tabernacle before the New York city Anti-Slavery Society on May 12, 1854, shows that he was an expansionist of the most pronounced ype. In contemplating the future of his counry his glad vision saw not only both continents, but the whole Western Hemisphere gathered under the American, flag, and sharing the same glorious destiny:

Be faithful to ourseives, and slavery will come own, not slowly, as I thought once; but when the people of the North say so, it shall come down with

great crash. Then when we are free from this plague-spot of slavery-the curse to our industry, our education our politics and our religion-we shall increase more rapidly in numbers and atill more abund antly be rich. The South will be as the North-active, inteligent; Virginia rich as Ner York, the Carolinas as active as Massachusetts Then, by peaceful purchase, the Anglo-Saxon may acquire the rest of this North American continen for the Spaniards will make nothing of it. Nay, we may honorably go further south, and possess the Atlantic and Pache slopes of the Southern continent, extending the area of freedom at every step. We may earry thither the Anglo-Saxon vigor and enter prise, the old love of liberty, the love also of law; the best institutions of the present age ecclesiastics political, social domestic.

Then what a nation we shall one day become America, the mother of a thousand Anglo-Saxon States, tropic and temperate, on both sides the equator, may behold the Mississippi and the Amazon uniting their waters, the drainage of two vast continents, in the Mediterranean and the Western world, may count her children at last by hundreds of millions and among them all behold no tyrant and no slave! What a spectaclethe Anglo Saxon family occupying a whole hemisphere, with industry, freedom, religion! It is our function to fuifil this vision; we are the voluntary nstruments of God. Shall America scorn the missio He sends her on? Then let us all perish, and may Russia teach justice to mankind.

I commend this especially to the survivors of the old anti-slavery phalanx—to such meh as ex-Governor Boutwell, William Lloyd Garrison and Wentworth Higginson, who are now aghast at the bugbear of "imperialism" which they have C. W. E. created. WASHINGTON, July 9

NDEPENDENCE TO BE GIVEN CUBA.

Gen. Wood Coming Home to Discuss Plans for a Constitutional Convention. WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Root re ceived word to-day from Havana that Governor General Wood would sail on Saturday for he United States. He will come direct from New York to Washington. It is intended to arrange at this conference the general plans for he Cuban Constitutional Convention and Gen. Wood will probably tell what attitude the people of Cuba appear to hold on the question of annexation. Secretary Root said this afteroon that while he had heard that some of the lubans wanted annexation, he believed from what he heard when in Havana and from the reports from Gen. Wood that nearly all the peole of the island really wanted independence.

"The United States wants to give to the people of Cuba a perfect form of government." said the Secretary of War. "That is the first thing to be done. I do not know that the people SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—Gen. Thomas of Cuba want to be annexed to the United this country want to have Cuba. A proposiion for annexation must certainly come from he people of Cuba. It cannot come until Cuba has its own form of government, and then t is to be determined whether or not the United States wants Cuba. That is a question to be determined by the people of the United State should a proposition come from Caba Mean while the United States is going ahead and

carry out the promises made to Cuba at the close of the war with Spain. Every one of these promises will be fulfilled to the letter. Cuba will be given absolute independence, with a good stable government.

In arranging for a constitutional convention Gen Wood and I will talk about the districts to be made in Cuba for the election. We will discuss the time for holding the election, what number of delegates should constitute the convention and the apportionment of these delegates among the districts or divisions. All these preliminaries are to be arranged. If the constitutional convention should de-All these preliminaries are to be arranged. If the constitutional convention should declare for annexation to the United States that would not mean that annexation would follow. I do not know that we want Cuba at all, and the adoption of such a declaration would probably have to be ratified by the popular vote of the people of Cuba before it could be considered at all. I do not believe, though, from what I saw in Havana and heard from the officials there that Cuba wants anything but independence. I told the people there when I was in Havana that the United States did not want to annex Cuba, but we proposed to fulfill all our promises to the Cuban people of providing a form of self-government for them. Then, if they wanted to talk annexation, that will be another matter." will be another matter.

A COMMAND FOR GEN. OTIS.

Secretary Root Proposes to Re-establish th Department of the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The Secretary of Var is considering a proposition to reestablish the Department of the Gulf, which was discontinued some time ago and merged into the Department of the East. Before the war with Spain the Department of the East comprised all the territory along the Atlantic coast but Secretary Alger created the Department of the Gulf, which took in all the South Atlantic States. This department continued until early lest fall, when it was again merged into the Department of the East. It is now proposed that the Department of the Gulf be reëstablished and Major-tien. One placed in command. It has apprented to Secretary Peace for the Culf. It has appeared to Secretary Root for some time that the many changes among the troops will require that there be two military depart-ments in the territory, one in the North and one in the South.

Democrats and Lincoln.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Will you kindly tell me by what travesty of circumstance it has come about that the Democratic party has assumed Abraham Lincoln as one of its patron saints? His picture held a prominent place in the convention hall at Kansas City, as also at the Lincoln meeting yesterday. Is the Democratic party as short on dead leaders as it is on living ones that it must needs reap where it has not sown in the past as it does in the present? Is Web Davis the royal kee; er of "the immortal shrine of Abraham Lincoln, the waving white plume of James G. Blaine," that he should seek, with unholy hands, to tear down these sacred monuments of our party and stock them in the Democratic clutter room along with anarchy, and socialism, and Bryanism, and 16 to t and Ice? Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks that Mr. Lincoln "was tied to the Republican party by gratitude," and that it is his high mission to release that mighty spirit from the thraldom in which it has lain C. A. PARKER. these thirty-five years. EASTON, Pa,, July 11.

High Tides in Lake Michigan From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 10. - The rising and failing of the water in Lake Michigan, which was noticed last Saturday, was repeated to-day. The rise and fall extended over four feet from high to low water and at times the water went down so quickly that fish were eft on shore. Harbormaster Kennedy thinks that tured by Henry Eldredge in his pound nets off East the tide was caused by the wind squalls

NEW YORK AND HONOLULU LINE.

second of a Fleet of Six Freight Steamship to Be Launched To-day.

George S. Dearborn, President of the American and Hawaiian Steamship Company, with a number of people who are either interested in the company or going as invited guests. will leave New York in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Chester, Pa., at 8:30 this morning, to witness the launching of the steamship American. The American is one of a fleet of six steamships to be put into a regular monthly service between New York and Honolulu as soon as they are completed One of them, the Californian, was built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and was launched on the 12th of May last. The Union Iron Works is building another of the line. One ship will be built by the New York Ship-Iron Works is building another of the line. One ship will be built by the New York Ship-building Company at Camden, and the remaining three, including the American, by the John Roach Company at Chester. Four of the steamers are to be of 8,500 tons and two of 11,500 tons. They are purely freight boats and will have no accommodations for passengers. The average length of the trip from New York to Honolulu will be 62 days. As soon as the American is completed, which will be in about six weeks, she will be brought to New York and loaded for her first passage out. It is expected the new steamers will be put on the line at intervals of about two months until the entire fleet of six vessels is at work.

It was at first intended to fit up five or six staterooms for passengers, but the plan was abandoned and it was decided to eliminate the passenger trade entirely from the service, for the reason that the number who would prefer the long passage around the Horn to the quicker trip across the continent would be so few as not to justify going to the expense of fitting all the conditions of equipment required of vessels engaged in the passenger service.

IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

fore Immigrants Arrived Last Year Than in Any Year Since 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Immigration into the United States was larger the last year than it had been for eight years. Figures for the total number of immigrants who arrived to June 80 show 448,551, as compared with \$11,715 for the preceding year. Of this number nearly 2 per cent were ordered deported. The percentage of those refused entry is slowly increasing under the vigilance of the Immigration Bureau The eight countries from which the majority of immigrants came the past year were: Austria-Hungary, 114,847; Italy, 100,125; Russian Empire, 90,887; Sweden, 18,650; Germány, 18,507; England, 17,264; Japan, 12,806, and Norway, 9,675. The remaining 65,900 came from other countries of the world in small numbers. The first six months of the year 174,886 came to this country, showing that about 100,000 more arrived the last six months than the first. It is noticeable that while only 1,719 Japanese arrived the first six months of the year 11,077 came the last six months. In the month of April 3,760 Japanese arrived that were accounted for and 8,857 in May. On account of the order of the Japanese Government restricting immigration of its subjects to the United States immigration of these people fell off in June to 1,262. The number of Japanese ordered deported in the year was 517. It is believed by the immigration authorities that double that number accounted for as coming into the country, or 12,866, came in through Canada without being examined by the Department.

The past twenty years 9,357,257 immigrants have come to the United States. Since the law of 1893 requiring a more strict examination of immigrants the number each year fell off, dropping from 439,790 in 1893 to 285,631, in 1894. The smallest number came in 1898 in twenty years, being only 229,298. sian Empire, 90,887; Sweden, 18,650; Germany,

CHANGING PORTO RICO'S CURRENCY the 5,300,000 Pesos in Circulation,

3,483,321 Have Been Exchanged. WASHINGTON, July 15 -Of the 5,300,000 pesos originally in circulation in Porto Rico, 8,433,321 have been exchanged, according to a report received by Secretary Gage from the Treasury's received by Secretary Gage from the Treasury's agents on the island. Although the legal tender of the Porto Rioan silver coins will cease Aug. 1, no time is set as a limit within which the exchange into American money can be made. In order to facilitate the exchange as much as possible, twenty-five or thirty post offices and customs houses will be designated by the Department as additional places of exchange. This will be done upon the suggestion of Goy. Allen, in order that the Porto Ricans may suffer no hardship or inconvenience in exchanging their money.

Branch Office for Foreign Malls.

Work upon a branch Post Office building for the handling of the foreign mail. at the corner of Morton and West streets will probably be begun in a fortnight by the contractors, List & Lennon The structure will be built from special designs prepared by the architects of the Post Office Department at Washington and is expected to be ready for occupancy by October 15. bepartment at washington and is expected to be ready for occupancy by October 15. By the removal to the new building of some 800 clerks now employed in the foreign mail department of the General Post Office the congestion in the city delivery department will be greatly relieved, while the handling of the foreign mail will be greatly expedited.

Racing in Kentucky.

From the Mount Vernon Signal The colored people will have a rally at the Court House the fourth Sunday in this month for the purpose of raising money to build a Baptist church. Two ladies which will be No. 1 and 3 will run a medal race. Everybody is contribute to this cause.

The Pious Grocer of Labore.

From the Lahore Tribune. The last of the Bhagats of Labore, Gyana Bhagat, breathed his last on Monday night at the age of 85. and his remains were taken to the burning grounds with great pomp and ceremony on Tuesday, thousands of Hindoos joining the funeral procession. The title if he is especially noted for plety and self-renuncia tion. The fact that we remember few events that so profoundly stirred orthodox Hindoo society at the capital, as the demise of Gyana has done, indicates clearly what a powerful hold religion has on the masses of the population. He was an humble grocer, very poor in things of the world, but passing rich in spiritual treasures. It was an elevating experience to see him singing hymns, when he seemed to be beside himself with devotional fervor. A common shop keeper though he was he was almost worshipped by thousands of his coreligionists. Portions of the streets through which the funeral cortege passed were decorated simply but effectively, and flowers and rose-water were showered on the bler from the balconies on both sides. It was the funeral proces sion not of a royal personage or a millionaire, but a petty dealer in provisions, whose sole claim to popular reverence lay in his plety, yet the vast concourse forming the mourning train felt as if Lahore had loss

its one beacon light. Hoboken, New York, Explained

From the London Daily Chronicle. Hoboken bears about the same relation to Fifth avenue in New York that Rotherhithe does to Belgrave Square. Hence the calamity of Saturday will not be very acutely felt by the dwellers "uptown" in the empire city unless they are interested in shipping or insurance. The population of Hoboken is chiefly composed of Germans connected with the shipping trade and there is one good hotel frequented by Ger man merchants, captains, &c. Had the calamity occurred at Castle Garden it would have been quite another affair Among the higher classes in New York there are thousands who have never been in

Nature Worship Revived.

From "Immortality," "an Esponent of Universal Religion." On May 8, at sunrise, the Chicago Chapter met og the shores of Lake Michigan in Lincoln Park and revived the old Drutd custom of sun adoration and nature worship. Led by Miss Lucy C. McGee, the devoted President of the Chicago Chapter of the College of Divine Sciences and Realization and the O. W. R., this consecrated chapter went forth with anthems of praise, thanksgiving and prayer to herald the rising sun. While the city slumbered these illumined souls worshipped the God of nature and o

One of the American Women in Pekin.

From the Montclair Herald. Miss Grace Newton, a sister of Dr. Richard C. Newon, is among the Americans penned up in Pekin by the Boxers. No word has been received from her since June. Miss Newton has been at the head of a Chinese boarding school for the last thirteen years and did much good work among the Chinese girls. Her letters home indicate that she was aware of the danger in Pekin, but being a plucky American girl she felt that she could make her escape in time.

From Brooklyn Life. Penelope—What made George and Alice beak their engagement? Clarissa—He complained that she was too "effent-nate" for the present day. or the present day.